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A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

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When a country comes to the front in a political sense, it is quite certain to attract the attention of philatelists; more especially is this the case when, as a nation, we are interested in the other country. Thus, the recent coup d'etat in Panama, the cession of the Canal Zone to the United States, the probability that the Isthmian Canal would be completed by American efforts and dollars, served to turn the attention of philatelists, as well as of the world

in general, toward that part of the Western Hemisphere.

A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted. Evidently Panama was not a country to omit anything, for we have been blessed (?) with not only one but many provisional issues, sent forth from the two leading cities and two others of lesser rank. The merry game of "follow the leader" began in the City of Panama with the surcharging of the words "Republica de Panama", by means of a handstamp, on the map stamps, which were issued in the years 1892 and 1896 while Panama was a state of the Colombian Republic. This example was promptly followed by the cities of Colon, Bocas del Toro and David, all converting the old stamps of the state into provisionals for the Republic, through the medium of handstamped surcharges. These surcharges all appeared at about the same time. Bocas del Toro and David had no subsequent issues, but in Panama and Colon the first output was followed by others. So far as we are aware, the subsequent issues of the City of Panama were, each in turn, honest attempts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects. But in the case of Colon as much cannot be said. There is too much evidence that some of the issues which emanated from that town were designed to increase the receipts of the post office-and, probably, to swell private gains-by pandering to the weakness of stamp collectors.

It need scarcely be said that handstamped surcharges are usually prolific of oddities in the way of double and inverted impressions and similar varieties, caused by careless and unintelligent workmen. As a rule, the more unskilled the labor employed, the more interesting the result from a philatelic

standpoint. The handstamped surcharges of the Panama Republic presented a brilliant example of inversions and perversions before their philatelic possibilities had been discovered; when these became known, the result was chaos.

The typeset surcharges indicate, at least, good intentions. The first issue that was surcharged in this manner was made in the City of Panama and is bristling with errors, which, however, we have no reason to think were intentional. We must not forget that Panama is comparatively a small city and that the local printing office, where the surcharges were made, would have only a limited stock of type, of which only a small percentage would be capital letters. When we recall that the surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps, with the word "PANAMA" twice on each stamp and each word containing the letter "A" three times, we need not be surprised that the supply of that letter proved inadequate and that the compositor made shift with a liberal sprinkling of inverted "v's". As for the other typographical errors, anyone who has ever read proof will be fully prepared to make allowance for hem.

The prime object of this paper is to set forth, as fully as may be, the various provisional issues of the Republic; for the sake of completeness the earlier issues of the State of Panama are also listed:

 Issued under Colombian Dominion. 1878.

Lithographed on white wove paper, varying in thickness.





A. Thin white wove paper.

Imperforate.

5c gray green 5c yellow green 5c blue-green 10c pale blue 10c blue 10c dark blue 20c rose-red 50c buff

Varieties :

Pin Perforated.

5c gray-green 10c blue 20c rose-red 50c buff

The pin perfortaion is unofficial. I have seen only the 5 centavos with this perforation but I assume that the other values exist as they have long been catalogued.

B. Medium thick wove paper.

5c blue-green

50c brownish orange

These stamps have been reprinted a number of times, on a variety of papers, with and without gum. Many of the reprints of the 50 centavos appear to have been made from the original stone. They are finely printed but differ in shade from the original stamps. All values have been reprinted from new stones made from retouched dies. The marks of retouching are most notable in the lines of the sea and sky. The reprints of the 10 centavos have a feature by which they may be readily distinguished from the originals. In each corner of the stamp is a small shield bearing the coat of arms of the Colombian Republic. This shield is divided by horizontal lines into three sections. On the original stamps the shield in the upper left corner has the middle and lower sections blank. On the reprints this shield has the design completed, as in the other corners.

I have not been able to ascertain at what dates the reprints were made. All the sheets which I have seen contained fifty stamps each. I am told that the original sheets contained one hundred stamps each. I have grouped the reprints according to my best judgement. I think it quite possible that other

varieties exist.

Reprints.

Imperforate.

A. Yellowish white paper.

Yellow gum.

5c (?)

20c dull-red 50c buff

The 50c appears to be printed from the original stone and the impression is very clear. The 10 and 20c are printed from new stones made from retouched dies. The impressions are not as clear as that of the 50c but would not be called blurred.

B. Yellowish white paper.

Without gum.

5c deep gray-green 10c light blue 20c pale dull rose 50c pale yellow orange 50c yellow orange

Impressions as in the preceding group. The 5c is from a new stone made from a retouched die.

C. White paper.

White gum

5c deep gray green 5c dark blue-green 10c blue

20c dull rose 50c orange

Impressions as in groups A and B except that the 5c dark blue-green is heavily inked. The paper of the 20c has a slightly yellowish tint.

D. Medium thick white paper.

White gum.

5c pale yellow-green

E. Thin white paper White gum.

5c yellow green 20c deep dull rose 50c deep yellow

The impressions of this group are blurred, especially in the case of the 50 centavos. For this printing of the 50c a new stone was made from a retouched die.

F. Thin white paper.
Without gum.

5c yellow green

10c brownish rose

Impressions blurred, as in group E.

1887-92.

Lithographed on various papers. The 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20c are on colored papers; the 50c is on white paper of two qualities. The 1, 5, 10 and 50c were issued in 1887, the 2 and 2cc in 1888 and the 50c on pelure paper in 1892.



Perforated 131/2.

A. Colored wove paper.

te black on green
to black on blue-green
to black on pink
to black on pink
to black on yellow
to black on bright rose
to black on dull blue
to black on blue
to black on pale lilac
to black on blue
to black on pale lilac
to black on blue
to black on pale lilac
to black on reddish lilac

Variety :

Vertical pair imperf. between

ic black on green

B. White wove paper.

50c yellow brown 50c brown

C. Pelure paper.

50c yellow-brown 50c brown

The colored papers vary considerably in thickness, especially that of the 5 centavos. Sheets of the 1 centavo are sometimes watermarked "C'S K P & CA" in double lined capitals 12 to 13 mm. high, The 1 centavo exists in sheets of two sizes: one hundred stamps (ten rows of ten), and

ninety stamps (nine rows of ten). Presumably, some damage to the lithographic stone caused a reduction in the size of the sheet. We have no information regarding the sizes of the other sheets except that which is supplied by the provisional issue of 1894. In that issue the 5c on 20c and the 10c on 50c, white wove paper, are, so far as we know, always in blocks of forty-five (nine rows of five); while the 10c on 50c, pelure paper, is in ten rows of five. It is, however, possible that, for some reason, the sheets were

reduced from ten rows to nine at the time of printing.

There are on the market certain impressions of this series of stamps—as well as the registration stamp of 1888—whose status is unsettled. These stamps were brought to the United States by an enthusiastic collector of (and something of a speculator in) the stamps of the Colombian Republic. He had visited that country and had placed its Government under obligations. To show their appreciation he was given letters to the Post Office Department which ordered that every courtesy should be shown him. I have been told by a reliable gentleman that the original owner of these stamps admitted to him that they were reprints; that he had construed the official order for courtesies to mean that he might request any reprintings which he should desire and that this was an instance in which he had made such a request. On the other hand, another reliable witness says that the former owner of the stamps (he is, unfortunately, now deceased) declared they were not reprints. This latter witness considers the stamps to be from unfinished sheets or

printers waste.

As these statements offset one another we must look to the stamps themselves for further evidence as to their position. We find as follows: The shades of the various papers and the brown ink of the 50 centavos are not the same as those of the stamps known to have been issued All denominations of the series are to be fourd perforated, imperforate, imperforate horizontally or imperforate vertically. We should scarcely expect a lot of printers waste to include every stamp of a series in four conditions of perforation. None of the stamps are gummed, yet, as stamps are always gummed before being perfotated, we might expect some copies to have gum, if they were really sheets spoiled in the course of manufacture. As will be seen by the list which follows, the series includes 5, 10, 20 and 50c stamps printed on papers of other colors than those originally assigned to them, I list such of these "errors" as I have seen but I am told that many others exist, as well as an extensive array of perforation varieties. Furthermore, all values are to be found printed on glazed and surface-colored papers, bright green, magenta, vermilion, bright yellow, bright blue, gray blue, white and probably other colors. All copies which I have seen on these papers have been perforated or part perforated but, doubtless, they exist imperforate also centavos stamps are printed from a very worn stone. We do not find any worn copies among used stamps nor are there any among the stamps surcharged in 1894 and 1903 04. All this appears to point very clearly to reprinting. I therefore list:

Reprints.

Perforated 131/2.

1c black on yellow green 2c black on deep rose 5c black on light blue 5c black on bright blue 10c black on pale yellow

10c black on straw
1cc black on fale liloc
20c black on violet
50c light brown on white

Varieties :

a. Imperforate.

a. amprijanan	
ic black on jellow green	10c black on violet
2c black on deep rose	10c black on yellow green
se black on light blue	20c black on violet
5c black on bright blue	acc black on blue
5c black on pale yellow	50c black on yellow-green
10c black on pale yellow	50c black on blue
ice black on straw	50c light brown on white
ice black on pale lilac	

b. Imperforate horizontally.

1c black on yellow-green	10c black on straw
ac black on deep rose	10c black on pale lilac
5c black on light blue	20c black on violet
se black on bright blue	50c light brown on white
10c black on pale vellow	

c. Imperforate vertically.

ic black on yeilow-green	10c black on straw
ac black on deep rose	10c black on fale lilac
5c black on light blue	20c black on violet
5c black on bright blue	50c light brown on white
10c black on hale vellow	

d. Glazed or Surface-colored Papers.

Perf. or part-perf.

1 0,7.	or pure-perj.
ie bright green	10c bright yellow
c vermilion	20c vermilion
5c magenta	50c bright green
re hvight blue	ear brown an auhite

I have not been able to learn at what date these reprints were made but some of them were chronicled as perforation varieties in 1892.

1892-96.

In 1892 the first four values of a new series made their appearance. The design was very similar to that of the 1887-92 i sue but finely engraved in taille douce. In 1895 the 20 centavos was added to the series, which was completed, in 1896, by the issue of stamps of 50 centavos and 1 peso.



Perforated 12.

10c orange yellow
2cc violet
20c gray-violet
50c bistre brown
ıp lake

In 1894 a provisional issue appeared. This was made by surcharging "HABILITADO"—"1894" and new values on the 2c rose of 1892, the 20c black on lilac of 1888 and the 50c brown of 1887 and 1892 (i.e. ordinary and pelure paper). There are two principal types of the 1c surcharge, three of the 5c and two of the 10c, as illustrated below. These types may be readily distinguished by the shapes of the numerals "I" and "5". There are numerous minor varieties. The surcharge is printed in black on the 2 centavos and in carmine on the 20 and 50 centavos. To avoid needless repetition the colors of the surcharges will not be given in the list which follows. Copies of the 5c on 20c are known with the surcharge printed in green, these are understood to be from trial sheets and not to have been placed in use. The inverted impressions, of course, contained all the minor varieties of the settings which were so printed but we do not know which of these settings were and I, ther fore, list only such inverts as are reported by reliable authorities or as have been seen by myself.

1894.

	Stamps of	preceding issues su	ircharged.
	HABILITADO). H.	ABILITADO.
	1894		1894
	1		1
	CENTAVO.		CENTAVO.
	a		В
	HABILITADO.	HABILITADO.	HABILITADO.
	1894	1894	1894
	5	5	5
CENTAVOS.		CENTAVOS.	CENTAVOS.
c		d	
	HABILITADO	н.	ABILITADO.
	1894		1894
	10		10
	CENTAVOS.		CENTAVOS,
	f		g
	Pe	erforated 12 and 133	6.
	A. S	Surcharge 15½ mm.	high
	ic on ac rose		50c brown
b	ic on ac rose	g loc or	50c brown

Varieties:

c 5c on 20c black on lilac

d 5c on 20c black on lilac e 5c on 20c black on lilac

a. Comma after "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS".

a 10	c on :	zc rose		f 10c on 50c brown	
8 10	on :	ec rose	g	10c on 50c brown (exists as a va	
6 50	c on a	oc black on lilac		riety only)	
d 50	on a	oc black on lilac	f	f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)	
			g	roc on 50c brown (pelure pape r))

f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

```
b. Raised period after "HABILITADO".
                                d 5c on 20c black on lilac
a ic on ac rose
b ic on ac rose
                                g 10c on 50c brown
c 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
              C. "CCNTAVO" or "CCNTAVOS".
b ic on ac rose
                                g 10c on 50c brown
d 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
              d. "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS".
b ic on ac rose
                                f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
c 5c on 20c black on lilac
               e. "CENTAVO" ("s" omitted.)
g 10c on 50c brown
                                g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
               f. Without "HABILITADO".
b ic on ac rose
                                d 5c on 20c black on lilac
c .5c on 20c black on lilac
                                g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
                    g. Without " 1894".
f 10c on 50c brown
                                f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
                  h. Without "CENTAVO".
                       b ic on ac rose
           i. Without period after "HABILITADO".
             g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
             j. Horizontal pair, imperf. between.
c 5c on 20c black on lilac
                             e 5c on 20c black on lilac
d 5c on 20c black on lilac
               k. Vertical pair, imperf. between.
                  e 5c on 20c black on lilac
            1. Vertical surcharge, reading upwards.
c 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
d 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
          m. Vertical surcharge, reading downwards.
c 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                 f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
d 5c on 20c black on lilac
                                g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)
```

n. Double surcharge.

a ic on ac rose

b ic on ac rose

c 5c on 20c black on lilac

d 5c on 20c black on lilac

e 5c on 20c black on lilac

f 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

g 10c on 50c brown (pelure paper)

o. Inverted surcharge.

a 1c on 2c rose
b 1c on 2c rose
c 5c on 2oc black on lilac
d 5c on 2oc black on lilac
e 5c on 2oc black on lilac

p. Inverted surcharge with "CCNTAVO".

b ic on ac rose

q. Inverted surcharge with "H BILITADO" and "CENTAVOS".

a 1c on 2c rose d 5c on 20c black on lilac c 5c on 20c black on lilac

B. Surcharge 13mm. high.

c 5c on 20c black on lilac f 10c on 50c brown d 5c on 20c black on lilac g 10c on 50c brown

Variety :

Comma after "CENTAVOS".

f 10c on 50c brown g 10c on 50c brown

There are numerous settings of these surcharges; we know five of the 1c on 2c, five of the 5c on 2oc, two of the 1oc on 5oc on each variety of paper, and it is quite possible that still others exist. These settings do not differ enough, one from another, to trouble the general collector, but they add much to the opportunities of the specialist. The reason for so many settings is not easy to discover. From the fact that certain minor varieties are to be found in nearly all the settings—though not always in the same relative positions—I am inclined to think that the original setting for one surcharge was altered to make the other two, and that subsequent alterations followed as further supplies of each provisional stamp were needed.

The 1c on 2c and 10c on 50c, pelure paper, are surcharged in panes of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five stamps each); the 5c on 20c and 10c on 50c, ordinary wove paper, are surcharged in panes of forty-five (nine horizontal rows of five stamps each) I am not able to offer any explanation of this difference in the sizes of the panes. The following is a brief description of such settings so I have seen; the order in which they are placed being merely one of fancy, for we have no information to guide us in arranging them.

I CENTAVO ON 2 CENTAVOS ROSE:

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five) impressed five times. Numbers 1 and 8 are of type b, the others of type a. Nos. 2 (a) and 6 (a) have a comma after "CENTAVO". No. 8 (b) has "CCNTAVO" instead of "CENTAVO" and the period after "HABILITADO" is raised above the line, i. e. it is inverted.

Setting B. Also in groups of ten. Nos. 5 and 10 are of type b, the others of type a. Nos. 2 (a) and 4 (a) have a comma after "CENTAVO". No. 8 (a) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting C. Groups of fifteen, impressed three times beginning at the top of the pane, the first row of the setting being repeated to form the tenth row of the surcharge. Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 11 to 15 are of type a, the others of type b. No. 3 (b) has a comma after "CENTAVO", No. 10 (b) has "CENTAVO", and No. 13 (a) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting D. Groups of 15, impressed three times, beginning at the bottom of the pane. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 are of type a, the others of type b. No. 3 (a) has the raised period after "HABILITADO", Nos. 5 (a) and 8 (b) have a comma after "CENTAVO", and No. 15 (b) has "CENTAVO". The third row of the setting is repeated to form the top row of the pane but,

strange to say, it has not the inverted "A" in "CENTAVO".

Setting E. This is only a possibility. Some years ago there came on the market a quantity of inverted surcharges of the 1c on 2c. So far as I can recall this lot did not contain any blocks or sheets but was composed of pairs of types a and b—the former always with raised period after "hab-ILITADO"—and single copies of type a, having the first "A" of "HABILITADO" omitted and the last word in the plural "CENTAVOS". The pairs are usually cancelled but retain the full gum. These surcharges appear to be genuine but further information about them would be welcome.

5 CENTAVOS ON 20 CENTAVOS BLACK ON LILAC :

Setting A. Vertical rows of nine, impressed ten times to make the panel. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 are of type c, the others of type d. Nos. 3 (d) and 8 (a) have the period raised after "HABILITADO", No. 7 (c) has a comma after "CENTAVOS", and No. 8 (d) has the error "CCNTAVOS".

Setting B. Vertical errors of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos 3 4, 5, 6 and 8 are of type c, Nos. 1, 2 and 9 are type d, and No. 7 is type c. Nos. 1 (d) and 7 (e) have a comma after "CENTAVOS" and No. 4 (c) has the

raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting C. Groups of ten (two rows of five), impressed four times, beginning at the bottom of the sheet. The first row of the setting is repeated to make the top row of the pane. Nos. 1 and 6 are type d, Nos. 2 and 7 are type e, and the others type c. No. 3 (c) has the raised period after "HABILITADO".

Setting D. We have no definite information in regard to this setting. We merely know that stamps exist without period after "HABILITADO" and others with the error "CENTAVOS". Pending further discoveries, collectors have assigned these varieties to the same setting and called it "D".

Setting E. We know that the stamps with the surcharge 13mm. high exist in types c and d but we have no further information regarding the

setting.

IO CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, ORDINARY PAPER :

Setting A. Rows of nine, repeated to form the pane. Nos. 7 and 8 are of type g, the others of type f. Nos. 4 (f) and 7 (g) have a comma after "CENTAVOS", Nos. 8 (g) has the period after "HABILITADO" raised and the error "CCNTAVOS". It will be observed that there is no normal type g surcharged on the 50 centavos on ordinary paper, that is to say, the figure "1" with slanting serif is only found in combination with the variety having the comma or the errorr "CCNTAVOS"

Setting B. The stamps with the surcharge 13mm. high are known in types f and g, also both types with comma after "CENTAVOS". This is all that we know of this setting but it is quite probable that it is merely setting A with some of the leads between the lines of the surcharge removed.

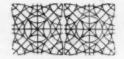
10 CENTAVOS ON 50 CENTAVOS BROWN, PELURE PAPER :

Setting A. Groups of ten (two rows of five), impressed five times. Nos. 8 and 10 are of type g, the others of type f. No. 3 (f) has the raised period after "HABILITADO" and No. 8 (g) has a comma after "CENTAVOS".

Setting B. Groups of ten, impressed five times. Nos. 5 and 10 are of type g, the others of type f. Nos. 2 (f) and 4 (f) have a comma after

"CENTAVOS", No. 8 (f) has raised period after "HABIILITADO", and No. 6 (f) has the date, "1894", omitted except on the twenty-sixth stamp where it duly appears. In the first row on the pane No. 5 (g) has no period after "HABILITADO" and, in the second row, No. 10 (g) has only the left half of the final "0" of that word. These varieties occur only in the first and second rows of the pane; in subsequent rows the same numbers in the setting do not show h se defects,

Setting C. All we know of this setting is that stamps of type f exist with the error "CENTAVOS".



Some Stamp Designs.*

By C. A. Howes.

[Continued from page 334.]

The ball was now set fairly in motion. We have just considered an i.sue made by a Municipal Council with some justification; then an issue by a citizens' committee with less to be said in its favor; and we now come to a private speculation on a par with the many delivery companies in this country, that formerly issued so many "locals." We refer to the Chungking stamps. There is this to be said in favor of the first issue, that it was not heralded to the philatelic fraternity with the "please send your order" style of most of the other locals. It was reported by Mr. David Benjamin of Shanghai, the correspondant of several of the leading stamp journals, who said the postmaster at Hankow had sent him a copy that arrived on a parcel at the latter city about the middle of February, 1894.

Further inquiry developed the fact that the stamp had been issued as a private speculation by Mr. Archibald J. Little, a British merchant who resided for a number of years in Chungking. He was the General Manager at that port of the Chungking Transport Co., Ltd., a venture which had its head office in London. For this reason the stamps are often mentioned as having been issued by the aforesaid company; but such was not the case, however,

and Mr. Little was alone responsible for them.

The city of Chungking is the westernmost treaty port of the Yang tsz valley, being some 1,500 miles from the sea and 400 miles beyond Ich ng, which had previously been the farthest inland treaty port. When Chungking was opened in 1891 and the Customs began operation, it was naturally supposed that the public could avail themselves of the Customs post in communicating with the city. So they could but, strangely enough, the residents of Chung-Just what the reason was I have never been able king were not so favored to find out but, though the Customs post would receive letters for Chungking at 3 candarins each, it absolutely refused to bring any letters back. residents were therefore obliged to use the native postal ag noies, which were very reliable, by the way, but which changed more There were three of these agencies in the city, all having their head offices at Hankow and, according to the Commission of Customs at Chungking, the usual charge for mail to Hankow, in 1892, was 60 cash per cover irrespective of weight and 300 cash per "catty" for parcels—say 30 candarins per 21 ounces.

Mr. Little therefore conceived the idea of collecting mail at 2 candarins per cover from those desiring to send and enclosing the whole in large covers or parcels. The difference went into his own pocket. We have here, then,

the origin of the first "issue" of one stamp, valued at 2 candarins

It may be interesting to quote here from the *China Gazette* a short sketch of the methods employed and the difficulties overcome by the native postal agencies in carrying mail between Hankow and the far western ports.

In the winter season, when the water is low and the current of the down flowing Yangtze not over strong, letters are carried from Hankow by small steamer to Ichang, not uncommonly grounding on Sunday Island or some other low lying sand bank for a day or two on the way. In summer time when a freshet makes the current hard to stem, the letters proceed from Hankow at once by messenger, who partly runs, partly carries them in a boat through creeks and along cut-offs. In either case they are delivered at Ichang to a man like the hero of Dr. Kipling's "The Overland Mail," whose "soft sandalled feet and broad brawny chest" then have to make their way for at least 12, more often 17, days across rivers in flood, over broken-down rope bridges, mountains, and down break-neck flights of steps, till he reaches the Poppy Regions and for five days hurries forward, in the spring time breast high in flowers.

The distance is divided out so that each courier is said to run for three days, then rest for three. Each carries as big a load as he conveniently can, fastened onto a split bamboo across his shoulders, and if he falls by the way it is the duty of the next messenger coming afterwards to take on his burden. But if this one is too heavily laden, he cannot, and so one after another will sometimes press on swift footed till, as we know in one case, the letters were three weeks late in Chungking, while the courier lay dying in one of the wretched

wayside inns.

Very different is the lot of the down coming missives our Chungking friends send to us. Packed up in oil-paper they are stowed beneath the net roof of a swift Wu-pan, that speeds down with the current and with the aid of lustry rowers, day and night if there be moonlight, or even sometimes by the aid of stars, thus doing the 500 miles distance, that has taken the upgoing courier 12 or 17 days, in rather less than 5. Then from Ichang the lot of the down coming letter is monotonous enough on board a steamer.

From the report of the Chungking Custom Commissioner in 1892, I supplement the above extract with the following:

On the upward journey from Hankow and Ichang the couriers (weather permitting) are timed to cover 2 stages, aggregating 200 li [about 70 miles], in 24 hours, there being relays of men all along the line at stated intervals. Downward mails are water-borne in small craft, the property, as a rule, of the different offices. Those more regularly employed are of about to piculs capacity [two-thirds of a ton], carry a crew consisting of one or, at the most, two men and afford accommodation for the couriers with their bags, the contents of which, in addition to mail matter proper, are restricted to 50 or 60 catties weight [about 80 pounds] of parcels, and treasure to the extent of Taels 1,000. The mail matter, made up in oiled-paper packages, is enclosed in waterproof bags, which on the downward trip are attached by lines to the oars of the boat, in the hope that in the event of a capsize the oars may serve as buoys. Post-boats proceed hence to Ichang and Shasi, and on reaching their destination are usually disposed of for 3,000 or 4,000 cash each, the couriers and boatmen returning to Chungking overland.

During 1891 the fastest time in which a Customs mail reached Chungking from Hankow was 14 days, and the slowest 33 days; and from Ichang the fastest was 9 days, and the slowest 15 days. The fastest time in which a Chungking mail was delivered in Ichang was 4

days, and in Hankow 11 days from date of despatch hence.

Thus we see that these labels, even though they were but private locals, tell an interesting story of conditions of travel and communication in the heart of the Celestial Empire. It should be remarked, perhaps, that Ichang is the head of steam navigation on the Yang-tsz, and from thence to Chung-king and beyond navigation is rendered difficult by the frequent rapids. Junks a d smaller craft are towed up these rapids by many men dragging a tow line on shore. Descending the river they shoot the rapids—with more or less success.

The first production for postal purposes was a most wretched looking affair. The stamp was lithographed by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh of Shanghai and printed in horizontal strips of ten, perforated between, thus leaving the top and bottom imperforate as well as one side of each end stamp. It served is purpose, however, until orders from collectors began to arrive and the idea of a more pretensious set borne in upon Mr. Little. The result was a series of five values, lithographed in Japan by the Tokio Tsukiji Co, and issued at Chungking about November 1, 1894.



POSTAGE

欠項

DUE

These stamps reproduce the design of the first one in a much clearer and more art stic fashion. The view presented is one on the opposite side of the Yang tsz from the city. Chungking lies on the west bank of the great river, which is usually called the "Min" in that region, in the angle formed by the confluence with the "Chialing" river. Abreast the city the Yang-tsz is about half a mile wide, and the opposite shore rises to a steep range of hills with numerous peaks and ridges. The great eastern highway from Chungking ascends these hills by stone steps, passing between two elevations as it leaves the river, the right and highest of which is crowned by a seven story pagoda known as the Wên Fêng Ta or "Pinnacle Pagoda," which is shown on the stamps From its top is a fine view over the city and surrounding country. If I am not greatly mistaken, Mr. Little had his headquarters in one of the buildings shown at the foot of the hill, or else in a "hulk" moored near the shore at this point.

With regard to the inscriptions we find 重度信息 無 Chung-ching Hsin Chü P'iao, the first four being down the right side and meaning Chung-king Letter Bureau, while the last stands at the top of the left side and means a "stamp" (literally a "ticket.") The remaing characters at the left side side should be familiar by this time, for we find yin er (szw or pa) fên, "silver 2 (4 or 8) candarins," with i chien lu fên and er chien szu fên for the 16 and 24 candarins values, all in long numerals. The postage due surcharge is the same that we found on the Hankow stamps, chien histang, meaning to owe

The n xt treaty port to join the ranks was Kewkiang, which brought out a set on June 1, 1894. There is a Municipal Council at this port which took over the Shanghai postal agency and constituted it a local post office. They then made a barefaced bid to philatelists by announcing a set of stamps from ½ cent to 40 cents. For convenience in selling full sets (!) they arranged the values so as to sum up an even dollar, but in doing so they had to provide two half cent stamps, a dilemma which was overcome satisfactorily for both seller and buyer by printing that value in two different colors. I do not know how well the postal needs were looked out for, but certainly the collector was well taken care of.







The stamps are very mediocre productions, most of them simply having the characters for Kewkiang (Chiuchiang in Mandarin) in the centre, surrounded by flowers and foliage. I dare not say what the latter represent without an interview with the designer. The I cent and Io cent stamps have the characters in modern form, but the other values have it in the ancient style, now used only for cutting seals and therefore usually known as the "seal character."

The ½ cent stamp is more distinctive, for it gives a pretty poor picture of one of the two pagodas which Kewkiang possesses. One of them is within the native city while the other is on a bluff which juts out from the river bank just below the city. The two pagodas are as like as two peas in a pod and the stamp seems to give no clew as to which is intended; but as the one on the river bank is na urally the more prominent and doubtless best known

to Europeans, this is probably the one depicted.

Following up our remarks about the bid for collectors' favor, we find it announced that only 100,000 of each value would be printed. Result, the ½ cent stamps were bought up and cornered. A new supply was necessary, and to keep faith with their declaration the first ones could not be reprinted. We therefore have a half cent stamp in a new type—and also in the two colors.





Kewkiang, which means "Nine Rivers," is so named from the tributaries of the great Po-yang lake which lies south of it. The native city is on the south bank of the Yang tsz, which here flows east, and the foreign concession lies just west of it along the river, extending from near the city walls to a creek called the Lung K'ai Ho. Southward is an undulating country leading to a chain of hills called the Lun Shan, about nine miles distant. These rise to a height of four or five thousand feet and afford much fine scenery, but they cut off the southerly breezes from the city in summer The Europeans have therefore established a resort at Kuling, in the mountains, where they resort for rest and recreation. The new ½ cent stamp gives a view of the range in the background, while the foreground shows a bridge across the Lung K'ai Creek. The usual "camel-back" bridge of the Chinese will be readily recognized.

Before long the r cent stamps also gave out and another new design was forthcoming. The "Views of Kewkiang" being exhausted also, they went some 35 miles down the river to a famous spot and made us acquainted with the Hsiao Ku Shan or "Little Orphan Rock." The traveller coming up the Yang-tsz finds many features to claim his interest and admiration, but perhaps none more so than at this point. The channel of the river is here narrowed to scarce a quarter of a mile by steep mountains on either side, while from its very midst rises a precipitous rock to the height of 300 feet above the water. The steeper front of the islet, facing up stream, has had a Buddhist temple built or rather let into the perpendicular cliff about half way to the summit. It is approached by steps hewn out of the rock and presents a most

striking and picturesque effect. A fantastic two story pagoda tops the rock mass, which is unfortunately not shown in its most effective aspect on the

stamp.

Legends cluster thickly as vines around this picture sque place. Tradition tells of a woman swept away in a flood and cast on this rock, who perforce remained, fed by attendant cormorants, until pious river folk, regarding hers as a holy life, sought the orphan's intercession with the gods. Another tells of a whole family drowned by a capsized boat, save two small children whom a big frog put on his back and swam away with toward Lake Po-yang. The little orphan, grieving and comfortless, threw himself from the frog's back and was drowned, afterwards rising as this solid rock memorial in the river gorge. The other orphan, grieving at his second loss, leaped from the frog's back as he entered Lake Po-yang, and the Big Orphan Island, situated

just within the entrance to the lake, stands as his monument.

More fanciful still is the legend of the lone fisherman who dropped his anchor under Little Orphan Rock and could not find it again. He applied to a priest, who gave him an invocation to place upon his forehead and then dive for his anchor. The spell succeeded to a miracle, for not only did he find his lost property, but discovered a charming river-nynph asleep on its fluke. Stealing a tiny shoe from the crushed foot of this Chinese Naiad as a memento, he rudely tripped his anchor and sailed away for Lake Po-yang. Our old song tells how "the villain still pursued her," but as usual the case is reversed in China and the angry lady pursued the villain, who was finally so hard pressed that he threw the shoe overboard at the mouth of the lake. On the spot where it fell arose the solitary rock which we have already spoken of as Great Orphan Rock, but which is also known as Shoe Rock, and is so named on the Admiralty charts.

The Kewkiang stamps are meagre with their inscriptions. Outside of the name which appears so prominently on all stamps of the first set the only Chinese characters are the values. The numerals are in the upper right corner and have the long form up to the 15 cent, which has the shish wu (10 plus 5) in short numerals. The 20 and 40 cent stamps are labeled er and szu chiao, 2 and 4 dimes, but the others all have the character fên for

"cents" in the upper left corner.

The second or "landscape" design has "Kewkiang" in microscopic characters at the right of the picture, above and below, while at the left side, in the same positions, are the characters hsin kuan or "letter office" which we found first on the Shanghai stamps. The second type of the 1 cent stamp, however, besides the value and the names has shu hsin kuan or "post office" at the right side, as on the Shanghai stamps, but at the left has an entirely new inscription. Most of the treaty ports call their Municipal Council the Kung Pu or "Board of Works"; but Kewkiang has another name, A The Kung Wu Chü or "Bureau of Public Business."

The postage due stamps have simply the character ch'ien, meaning "de-

ficient," which we have already noted on several other sets.

Next on the list comes Chinkiang, which issued a set of stamps on August 6, 1894. Though put forth by the Municipal Council, they thought best to defend themselves by stat ng that "our service is a legitimate need, and the denominations have been carefully selected with a view to postal requirements, limited as it is to 28½ cents, differing materially from others whose sets are unnecessarily high." The sum total was later raised by a 15 cent stamp.

Chinkiang is the first treaty port at which the traveler stops on ascending

the Yang-tsz. It is situated about 150 miles from the sea, at the point where the great river begins to widen into a tidal estuary. The name, IT Chên-chiang in Mandarin, signifies "Guarding the River," and the significance of the appellation is seen when it is known that the Grand Canal, that stupendous work of years gone by, over which all the tribute in grain from the southern provinces was formerly transported to the capital, crosses the Yangtsz at this point. In fact the south branch of the Canal enters the river

after skirting the west wall of the city.

The foreign settlement extends westward along the river bank and is separated from the native city by the Grand Canal. About a mile west of the settlement rises an abrupt and rocky hill with its north side projecting into the river. This is Kin Shan or Gold Hill, usually known as Golden Island. The latter name is now a misnomer. It is known that in 1842 the British fleet under Sir Hugh Gough anchored on the south, or what is now the land side of Golden Island, after the capture of Chinkiang in the Opium War. At the present time, however, this region is all paddy fields, having gradually filled up in the past sixty years.





On this "island" is a picturesque and and antique pagoda, once beautiful, but shorn of its external decorations and battered by the Taiping rebels. Kinshan is said to be about 190 feet high and the p goda to be 213 feet high. It is a picture of this spot that is shown on the Chinkiang stamps. Of its former appearance Sir John Davis said years ago: "The celebrated Kinshan, or Golden Island, with its pagoda and the ornamental roofs of its temples and other buildings, looked like a fairy creation rising out of the waters of the Kiang. This picturesque place is celebrated all over China."

Like Kewkiang, Chinkiang contents itself with few Chinese inscriptions. A simple heading, Chênchiang Kung Pu or "Chinkiang Municipal Council," and the value in the upper corners. All the numerals have the long form and "cents" is rendered by fên as usual. The postage due stamps, both surcharged and regular are distinguished by the characters chien yin, both fa-

miliar and signifying "to owe silver."



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

BY GEO. L. TOPPAN. Copyrighted. All rights reserved. [Continued from page 362.] India.

1854.









1/2a. - There are two types of this stamp which may be distinguished as follows:

Type I.—The colorless, arabesque ornamentation at the sides is composed of nine and one-half arches or curves and the stamp was only printed

in red. (Fig. 536).

Type II.—The colorless, arabesque ornamentation at the sides is composed of but eight arches or curves and the stamp was printed in blue only. (Fig. 537)

1a.-Here, also, two types are known, the second being a retouch of the

Type. I-The base of the bust of Queen Victoria is quite rounded in front. (Fig. 538).

Type II.—The base of the bust is sharply pointed (Fig. 539).

1855-79.



Fig. 540.



Fig. 541.



Fig. 542.



Fig. 54:

½a. Type I. (1855).—The mouth is closed and the shading of the face and nose is continuous excepting for a very slight, colorless space upon the cheek at the side of the mouth and nose. (Fig. 540)

1/2 a. Type II (1879).—This is a re-engraving of the former. The lines of the mouth, being more deeply cut, make the lips appear fuller and more open, while the nostril is defined by a curved line of color. (Fig. 541).

8a. Type I. (1855) — The upper portion of the diadem upon the Queen's head is composed of jewels; the lettering is rather small and thin and the head does not touch the frame line of the oval containing it. (Fig. 542).

8a. Type II. (1868).—The upper portion of the Queen's diadem is composed of a row of diamonds above which is a row of small pearls; the letters are larger and thicker than in the first type and the diadem touches the frame of the oval just below the second upright stroke of the "x" of "INDIA". (Fig. 543).

1866-68



Fig. 544.



Fig 545.

4 annas. Type I.—The lips are slightly parted. The slanting line at the corner of the mouth extends downwards only. There is a shadow about the mouth and chin. (Fig. 544).

Type II — The lips are closed. The line at the corner of the mouth extends both upwards and downwards. The mouth, chin and throat are defined by a thin line of color, but there is no shadow. (Fig. 545).

1866.



Fig. 546.

6 annas.—There are two types of the surcharge upon this stamp. Type I.—The letters are 3 mm. in height. Type II.—The letters are 2½ mm. in height.

Indian Native States,

Alwur.

1877-99.



Fig. 547

1877. 1/2 a. ultramarine.—There is an heavy line of color forming the outer frame at the bottom and left side of the stamp. (Fig. 547).

1899. 1/4 a. slate-blue.—The heavy line of color is found only at the bottom of the stamp. There are quite noticeable differences in the shapes of everal of the native characters of the inscriptions and in the shading of the pandrels in the corners.

Bamra.

1890.



Fig. 548.



Fig. 549.

The stamps of this State, like most of the type-set varieties, abound in typographical errors, most of which can be found upon all values. In this series "POSTAGE" may be found spelled "POSTGE" and also "POSTAGE" with the "G" inverted.

In this series the following errors are known:

"QUATRER" for "QUARTER"; "EEUDATORY" and "FOUDATORY" for "FEUDATORY"; the "E" of "POSTAGE" inverted; "POSTAGE" with a small "P"; "POSTAGE" with a "C" instead of the final "E"; "BAMBA" instead "BAMRA" and, in the one anna stamp, "ANNAS", plural instead of singular.

1893.

This series is of the same design as the last one and the following errors may be found on the stamps: Small "P" in "POSTAGE"; "BAMBA" for "BAMRA" and, in the one-quarter anna stamps, "BYWRA, BAWRA, BYWNY" and "BYWRY" for "BAMRA" and "ANNA" with the first "A" inverted.

Bhopal.

SQUARE STAMPS.

18;7.



Fig. 550.



Fig. 551

The English inscription upon these stamps should read: "H. H. NAWAB SHAHJAHAN BEGAM" but, propably owing to the ignorance of the native workmen, the spelling is frequently erroneous. We will first take up the square stamps and, after having considered all the varieties of that type, follow with the rectangular ones.

In the one-quarter and one half anna stamps of the type illustrated as figure 550 "BEGAM" is found spelled "EGAM" and "BFGAM", while on the one-half anna of the type illustrated as figure 551 "NAWAB" is spelled "NWAB", this is No 6 on the sheet of twenty stamps (five horizontal rows of four).

The two types may be most easily distinguished by the fact that in type I the outer frame of the octagonal label which contains the English inscription consists of two lines, excepting at the bottom where there is only a single line (Fig. 550), while in type II it consists of a single line only. (Fig. 551).

1878.



Fig. 552.

1/4 a black.—This type is most easily distinguished from either of its predecessors by the spelling of the word "BEGAM" which is invariably EECAM". The lettering, also, is decidedly larger than in the earlier types. It is known with the embossing inverted and sideways.

1881.



Fig. 553.

In this series there are five values; 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4a. In all of the preceding types the values, which are to be found in the lower label between the ends of the English inscription, are given in two kinds of Indian characters, the label being divided into two portions by a vertical line through its center in order to separate them. In this type the value appears in but one style of characters, the Arabic, and the label is not divided into two portions. (Fig. 553).

All values are known with "NWAB" for "NAWAB".

1886.



Fig. 554.



1/2 anna, red. - This may be distinguished from its predecessors by the following points: The stamp is not square but oblong; the letters of the English inscription are taller, which makes the octagonal band containing them rather wider and correspondingly reduces the size of the octagonal

It is printed in sheets of thirty-two, eight horizontal rows of four, and, excepting No. 5, all of the stamps have the error "BEGAN" for "BEGAM".

On No. 12 is the error 'NWAB'. (Fig 554).
4 annas, yellow.—Like the ½ anna, this stamp is more of an oblong than a perfect square; the lettering seems thicker and is never so clear as in its predecessor and the color is a rather greenish-yellow instead of the yellowbuff of the earlier stamp, It is found with the error "EEGAM" for "BEGAM" upon Nos 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 21 of the sheet which consists of twentyfour stamp arranged in six rows of four. (Fig. 555).

1889.



Fig. 556.

¼a black.—This is a redrawing of the 1881 type and may be distinguished from it by the fact that every stamp on the sheet, excepting No. 28, has the error "BEGAN" for "BEGAM". On No. 28 it reads "EEGAN". It is also found with the embossing inverted. (Fig. 556).

1800.



Fig. 557.

1/4, 1/2, 1, 2 and 4 annas.—These are all redrawings of the 1881 series and may be most easily distinguished from them and the other types by the shape of the "M". In the preceding varieties it is fairly well drawn while in this series it is very poor and resembles an inverted "w". There are but twenty-four stamps to a sheet in this series excepting the one-half anna, which has thirty-two.

The following errors are known:

I anna; "EEGAM" for "BEGAM", No. 7 in the sheet.
2 annas; "BBEGAM" for "2" and
"NAWAH" "NAWAB" 13 and 14 in the sheet.

1894.

r anna, brown.—Here again we have type of 1881 redrawn and in a sheet of twenty-four varieties. As in the 1890 type it has the inverted "w" for "M" but it is easily distinguished from any of its predecessors by the following point: In all types, commencing with 1881, there is a mark resembling an accent over the second character (reading from the left) of the indication of value in the lower label. This mark is always inside the label proper in the earlier drawings, while, in this type, it is above the label and upon the ground of the central octagon in all of the stamps excepting No. 10 on the sheet, where it is missing altogether.



Fig. 558.



Fig. 559.



1/2 anna, black.—This is smaller than any of the types with the value expressed in Arabic only, measuring 26x25 mm, while the others vary from about 29 mm square to 29x25 mm. The lettering, also, is smaller and all the stamps on the sheet have "EEGAM" for "BEGAM". (Fig. 558).

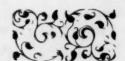
1/2 anna.—There are two types of this value, as follows:

Type I.—This is easily recognized from all others of this value as it is

the only one printed in black. The lettering is small; the stamp is about 25 mm. square and the lower label is very narrow, being of the same width as

the rest of the octagonal band. (Fig. 559).

Type II.—This stamp, probably intended as a reproduction of the first type of 1877, has the outer frame of the octagonal band composed of double lines excepting at the top and bottom. It is, however, easily distinguished from the earlier type by having the value expressed in one form only instead of two, and by the large size of the lower label. (Fig. 560).



Historical Notes on the Postal Organization and the first Stamps of the Portuguese Indies.

By Jules Bouvez.

[Continued from page 330.]

Notwithstanding the desire manifested by the Administration of the Portuguese Indies, in 1872, to reduce the expenses of its postal service, it had, during the period from 1872 to 1877, to touch up numerous plates which had been manufactured for the issu- of its first postage stamps. The proof of this is found in the varieties which appeared during this period of five years which preceded the issue of stamps of the crown type, which was brought out successively, beginning in 1877, in all the Portuguese colonies

To facilitate the classification by our readers of the values which came from these different printings, we shall give below the enumeration of them, accompanying it with a note of the characteristics peculiar to certain varie-

ties.

(1.) The first printing took place on January 1st, 1873; it produced a stamp of 20 reis vermillion, printed on medium weight bluish paper and perforated 12½ to 14½. In this stamp the oval bearing the indication of value in the center is formed of 44 vertical lines, as in those of the second printing of

May 1st, 1872.

(2.) A printing made six months later, July 1st, 1873, supplied the five values which follow: 10 reis black, 20 reis vermilion, 300 reis violet, 600 reis violet and 900 reis violet. These stamps, printed on medium weight bluish paper, are perforated from 12½ to 14½, but in the oval bearing the figure of value we find only 33 vertical lines, which are thicker than those of the preceding type Moreover, there exists in this series a variety of the 10 reis black in which the figure "1" is upside down.

(3.) On August 15th, 1874, there appeared a stamp of 100 reis blue-green, printed on heavy bluish paper, perforoted 14, with 44 vertical line in the oval,

as in the 20 reis stamp of the printing of January 1st, 1873.

(4.) The preceding printing was followed a few months later—October 20th according to some, November 1st according to others—by a printing of the 10 reis black and 20 reis vermilion. These two values, like that of the 100 reis of August 15th, present this peculiarity: that the paper used for printing is white with gray "burelage" and that it has for a watermark crossed lines forming lozenges. Certain sheets of this printing have, in consequence of a slight blurring, shown broken vertical lines in the oval bearing the indication of value; we also find copies of the 10 and 20 reis without the horizontal bar to the letter "A" of "INDIA" and of the 10 reis with the figure "1" sligthly out of the perpendicular.

(5.) The application of a new rate of 15 reis for newspapers and printed matter led, on the 15th of April, 1875, to the issue of a new stamp of this value, which was printed in rose, a color which had not previously been used. This new stamp, which was at first printed on thick plain paper, slightly blued, appeared a short time afterwards on paper bearing the watermark

"Hodgkinson & Co." Like those of the preceding issue, it was perforated 121/2 to 141/2, with the figure of value printed in small characters. exists also a variety of this stamp with the figure of value upside down. (6.) On the 1st of May, 1876, a fresh printing was made of all the stamps of

the series then current, on the same paper as that which had been used for the impression of the 15 reis. In the various values of this printing we find the following peculiarities: (A) Perforation 12½ to 13½. (B.) The groundwork of the oval bearing the figure of value is formed of 41 to 43 vertical lines. (C.) The letter "v" of "SERVICO" is barred horizontally and forms an inverted "A."

The stock of paper available for this printing proving insufficient, it was necessary to print, shortly afterwards, the first four values (10, 15, 20 and 40 reis, the values which were in greatest demand) on a special paper bearing, in capital letters 18 and 15 mm. high, the name of the manufacturers, "Spicer Bros." Therefore, on the stamps of this printing we find very diversified watermarks, reproducing the whole or part of the letters of the words "Spicer Br s.," as is found in the Canadian stamps of the issue of 1868.



Independent of the printing of which we have just spoken, there was another, made on white paper with gray burelage, the impression of which, more or less defective, gave rise to numerous counterfeits, which were not long in being discovered. To remedy this, the Director of Posts of the colony proposed to the Governor to surcharge with a little star, placed on the upper part of the stamp, the whole of the stock remaining in the warehouse; the proposal was agreed to and, from the 1st of June, 1877, all the stamps of the series appeared bearing a seven-rayed star above the figure of value.* may be noticed in the illustration above. In addition to the star there is also, under the word "reis." a white horizontal line; moreover, the oval is surrounded by a very thin white line which comes from a touching up of the plate. In this issue numerous var eties are found, arising either from errors in the impression of the letters forming the inscriptions around the oval or from very fine white lines under the figures indicating the value or under the word "reis." They are found specially on the 10 reis black, which exists also imperforate.

To sum up; the stamps of the Portuguese Indies which were in use from 1871 to 1877 comprise no less than 87 varieties, without taking into ccount the numerous surcharged copies which appeared a short time after the issue

of the stamp of the crown type.

After the Congress of Paris which, in May, 1879, revised the agreement constituting the Universal Postal Union, concluded at Berne on October 9th, 1874, the Portuguese Indies charged for its postal shipments to destination the following rates: (1.) 50 reis for letters and commercial papers; (2.) 10 reis for newspapers and printed matter; (3.) 20 reis for samples

^{*}It will scarcely be necessary to say to our readers that this star was not surcharged on stock on hand but was added to the dies, from which new plates were made and new stamps printed .- Eds. A. J. P.

These new rates, adopted in consequence of the law voted by the Portuguese chambers, calling for the creation of new postal values, the crown type, which was already in use in several Portuguese colonies, was adopted.



These stamps, of which we illustrate the type herewith, were sent out in April, 1879, to the State Administration of the Portuguese Indies at Goa, to be put in service on and after July 15th following. They are typographed on plain white paper and measure 21 x 24 mm. They represent, on a colored background, the royal crown in the center of a dotted circle surrounded by a Greek border adorned with arabesques at the corners. A frame above bears the word "CORREIO," and a lower frame bears the value in reis. The set comprises nine values, as in the preceding issue, but, as may be observed, the values of 15, 600 and 900 reis were replaced by those of 5, 25 and 50. This series, therefore, comprises: 5 reis black, 101 yellow, 201 bistre, 251 rose, 401

blue, 5or green, 100r lilac, 200r orange and 300r brown.

In September, 1880, to the 10 reis stamp, which was then the equivalent of the 1 cent American and 5 centimes French money, the green color was given, and to the 25 reis the slate-gray. Finally, in the following year, the yellow color of the 10 reis was given to the 40 reis, so as to be able to print the 50 reis stamp in blue, which was in future to be specially used for the prepayment of single letters going to countries of the Postal Union. These changes of color took place on January 10th for the 50 reis blue, and on Februaay 15th for the 40 reis yellow. At the same as this last stamp, the 25 reis appeared in deep violet instead of slate-gray These last three values, the rarest of the set, h d the most restricted use, for, on the 1st of April follow ing, the internal postal service of the Portuguese Indies was the subject of a reorganization which led to important reductions in the rates and the appearance of a considerable number of surcharges made on the various stocks of stamps remaining from the preceding is ues. The period during which these surcharges were applied began on April 1st, 1881, to end on January 1st, 1882; it lasted therefore nine months, and, in spite of this short duration, no less than 110 varieties were issued, among which were a score of copies which may be considered as rarities. Before giving our readers the details which we have been able to gather on this provisional issue, it may not be uninteresting to enter here into a few details with regard to the regulation of the rates which justified the surcharges in question.

The sup rintendence of the postal service of the Portuguese Indies, including Angediva, Damao, Diu and Simbor, is exercised by a commission which has its seat at Goa, and which works under the authority of the Gov-

ernor.

By virtue of the laws in force, the Postal Administration of the Portuguese Indies has the monopoly of the transmission of letters, letter cards, postal cards, judicial documents and closed correspondence of all kinds, except:

a) Simple letters of recommendation ;

b) Correspondence and documents which have already passed through the post;

c) The same correspondence prepaid, which has been presented at the post offices to be marked with the date stamp, and also that which

is destined for a post office.

d) The same shipments carried by private individuals within a locality, excepting the case of a distribution made at the expense of a contracting firm.

As the Portuguese Indies form only one postal department, the rates indicated below are those applied to correspondence despatched to any destination in the interior of the state.

1) The rate on ordinary letters, the prepayment of which is optional, is fixed at 6 reis or 1/2 tanga (the tanga is equal to 12 reis).

2) The rate on postal cards is fixed at 3 reis for the single card and at 3x3 for the card with reply paid Cards manufactured by private industry are admitted on condition that they be prepaid and that they have the same form, the same arrangement and the same weight as the official card

3) The rate of prepayment on journals and periodical publications,

which is obligatory, is fixed at 1 real.

4) The rate on printed matter other than journals is 2 reis per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes; the weight of the packets is not to exceed 2 kilograms.

5) The rate on business papers is 6 reis up to 150 grammes and 2 reis additional for each 50 grammes or portion of 50 grammes in

excess.

6) The rate on samples is fixed at 2 reis per 50 grammes, with the maximum of weight limited to 350 grammes.

All correspondence may be subjected to registration. The rate for registration is fixed at 2 tangas per shipment, and prepayment of the object shipped in this way is obligatory,
A notice of receipt may also be required for every registered shipment

made, on payment of the rate of 6 reis

C. O. D. shipments may be made by registered mail; in this case a

supplementary rate of 2 tangas per shipment is charged.

Independently of the foregoing rates, other and higher rates were established for the issue of money orders and for postal packets. Thus, not ably for the provincial money orders, the maximum for which was fixed at 25,000 reis, the rate was 25 reis for any sum not exceeding 2500 reis; 125 reis for orders of 2500 to 5000 reis; 225 reis for sums of more than 5000 reis up to 10,000 reis, and so on, adding 100 reis per 5000 reis or part of that sum.

Inter-provincial and trans-oceanic orders were subjected, moreover, to

higher rates as well as to a fiscal stamp.

With regard to postal packets destined to circulate in the colony, the

rate to be paid was 12 tangas.

Whilst waiting for the arrival of the new stamps destined to represent the new rates to be charged, the Governor of the colony ordered the surcharging of the stamps remaining from previous issues.

These surcharges may be divided into three categories, in each of which

numerous varieties are found.

1st category: surcharges applied to stamps of the issues of 1871 to 1876 (first type).

and category: surcharges applied to stamps of the issue of June 1st, 1877 (second type with star).

3rd do. surcharges applied to the stamps of the issue of July 15th, 1877 (third type, crown).

The first category comprises only the surcharges "5" and "1½"; the first surcharge was applied only on the stamps of 10 reis black, 15r rose, 20r vermilion, 20r orange and 20r deep carmine.

As to the second surcharge, "1½", it is found only on the 20r value in three colors: orange, vermilion and deep carmine. The surcharge "5" presents three different types. Seven varieties of the first type are found, seven also of the second and ten of the third.

The surcharge "1½" also exists in several types, but the differences are not very marked and relate only to the height of the figure "1", which varies between 3 and 5 millimeters. This second surcharge is found in five varieties.

The second category, which comprises the surcharges applied on the stamps of the star type of the issue of June 1st, 1877, is also composed of the surcharges "5" and "1½", which were applied only on the 10 reis black and the 20 reis vermillion. For the surcharge "5" eight varieties are found, of which four are applied on the 10 reis black and four also on the 20r vermillion. As to the surcharge "1½", it exists in only one variety on the 20r vermillion. Finally, the surcharges applied to the crown type, of the issue of July 15th, 1877, which are the most numerous, comprise 95 varieties which may be catalogued as follows:

1)	surcharge	on	the		reis:	3	types	in 5	varieties.
3)	**	41	4.6	10	44	7	44	" 16	46
4)	46	64	64	25	46	15	46	" 21	66
= 5	66	44	46	40	66	8	44	" 11	66
6)	66	46	66	50	46	12	46	" 14	66
7)	66	66	66	100	46	5	44	" 0	66
8)	66	66	16	200	86	6	64	" 6	66
0)	86	45	4.6	100	66	2	66	66 2	44

These numerous provisional stamps were replaced on January 1st 1882, by a set of the crown type which comprised the following seven values:



11/2r black, 41/2 reis olive, 6 reis green, 1 tanga rose, 2 tangas blue, 4

tangas lilac and 8 tangas orange.

This set, the first printing of which produced numerous stamps that were defective as regards impression, notably in the lower frame reserved for the figures of value, was followed, beginning October 1st, 1882, by numerous surcharges applied to the stamps remaining from preceding issues. These surcharges are, like the preceding ones, very numerous and very varied, for



they did not come to and end until December, 1885, when there appeared in in the Portuguese Indies, as in the other colonies, the stamps bearing in relief the portrait of Dom Luis I, of which we give an illustration above.

Note. We regret that our correspondent has seen fit to ignore a number of issues and several recuttings of the two dies which produced well known varieties of the stamps.—Eds. A. J. P.



Where Philatelists Are Mulcted.

THE SO-CALLED "SPECULATIVE STAMP" A SOURCE OF INCOME OF SOME OF THE SMALLER REPUBLICS-INSTANCES IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS COME VERY NEAR COUNTENANCING THE ISSUE OF STAMPS FOR PROFIT.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 24, 1904.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—The "speculative stamp" is one of the sources of income of the cheap-John republics of this hemisphere, to the great disgust of the philatelic, or stamp collecting guild. Since 1859 the United States of Colombia has issued nearly 1,200 varieties of postage stamps. During the same period Russia issued no fewer than 100 varieties. The United States has of late years come perilously near in several instances, to countenancing the issue of stamps for profit, but its postal officials now promise to guard the subject more carefully.

A speculative stamp, according to philatelists, is one for which no legitimate postal need exists. If the Department should issue a 191/2 cent stamp, this would be regarded by stamp collectors as simply a bid for their money, since the public could make no use of such a stamp. Philatelists would be the only possible buyers, and the United States would not, except in rare instances, be called upon to render any service for the money received.

This is an extreme illustration.

In 1896 the "periodical" stamp was abolished. This was something affixed to the stubs of receipts for second-class matter, and issued in denominations from one cent to \$100. The public never saw it. When the discontinuance of these stamps was ordered, approximately 50,000 complete sets of all denominations were found on hand. This fact was printed in philatelic journals, and many collectors wrote to the Department requesting that a nominal price be placed on sets, the face value of which was about \$200, and that they be sold direct to collectors, who it was suggested, would willingly pay \$5 per set and probably absord the entire stock of remainders. was a chance to put \$250,000 into the treasury, an amount sufficient to pay for the printing bill of all the postage stamps used in the United States for a year, and after considering the subject at some length, the Department gave the order to make the remaining periodical stamps into complete sets and offer them at \$5 each.

While it is true that collectors were the instigators of the plan to sell the stamps, the great body of philatelists throughout the world, and more particularly those in Europe, protested against the order in most vehement terms. Uncle Sam was characterized as a speculator, even below the level of Central American countries. Foreign philatelic journals roundly denounced the Post Office Department and, incidentally, American collectors, for permitting such a rank violation of the ethics of the business. But the worst was to come. In making up the sets it was found that the stock of the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 stamps was short, and additional supplies of these denominations, called reprints by collectors, were brought out to complete the 50,000 This information fortunately did not reach the philatelists for some

time.

Meanwhile orders for sets, accompanied by the cash, poured into the post office. In spite of the outcry against the speculative side of it, collectors here and abroad bought the stamps to complete their holdings, and within a a week 30,000 sets had been sold. This large sale, with hints that 50,000 sets would be inadequate to supply the demand, aroused a speculative ambition in collectors, who laid in supplies. A number of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington men bought them by the hundred sets. One enthusiast in Washington invested \$5,000.

About this time the information leaked out that reprints of the higher denominations had been made to complete the 50,000 sets. Then the philatelists felt themselves tricked and began to protest vigorously. demand for these sets came to a standstill, after 40,000 had been sold. rest were burned. Since that time the sets in circulation have steadily lost in favor, the price declining until they may be bought now for \$2.50, and it is said the Washington investor already alluded to unloaded his holdings at an even lower figure.

The Department unofficially explained its position and protested its It had been its original purpose to destroy the remainders, as usual, until collectors urged the plan of selling them, and in acquiescing the Department had been moved solely by a desire to please philatelists. view of its record this explanation was generally accepted, although the speculators who had loaded up with extra sets never wholly forgave the

Government.

A second lapse from postal propriety occurred when Capt. Richard P. Leary was appointed governor of Guam. Before leaving for his post he was supplied with a few thousand postage stamps, for the use of the American forces on the island. These stamps were the current issue of the 1, 2, and 5 cents denominations, but with the word "Guam" printed in black ink across the face of each stamp. The day before Capt. Leary sailed, the fact that he was carrying these in his valise became known. Political and social influences were exerted by stamp dealers to get some of this stock from him. But he refused all overtures. The steamer on which he took passage carried hundreds of letters from stamp dealers and collectors to Guam, containing money orders for the purchase of Guam stamps as soon as they arrived. next steamer brought a further avalanche of orders, which, of course, could not be filled; in fact, the supply had been intended only for actual use, and was not super-abundant.

Capt. Leary soon discovered that money would be a great convenience on the island, and decided to accept the generous contributions of philate-By first return steamer he made requisition on the Post Office Department for thousands of each demonination of the entire list of United States stamps, from 1 cent to \$1 including the special delivery. The Department officials were surprised by the size of the order, and hesitated in filling it, under the impression that Leary had made a mistake; but there was no cable, and so no opportunity to discuss the matter; the order was promptly In the meantime orders for stamps had continued to arrive by the bushel, and Capt. Leary detailed a soldier to act as philatelic clerk, and all letters were filed, awaiting the new supply. Capt. Leary deposited not far

from \$20,000 as a result of this transaction.

The course of the Department in filling this tremendous order for stamps for which no postal demand existed called down upon its head the wrath of It was declared that the surcharging of the special delivery stamp for Guam, when mail came only once a month and everybody was on hand to await the opening of the mail bag, was a prima facie case of fraud on the part of this Government, and that the whole scheme was devised for the purpose of getting money for which no equivalent would be rendered. Unofficially the Department retorted that it had filled the requisition of Capt. Leary in the ordinary course of business, and that he had sold the stamps in the usual way and at current rates. However, when Leary made another large requisition for surcharged stamps to supply orders from philatelists, the requisition was cut down and filled with current United States stamps without the word Guam appended. This action of the Department had the effect of re establishing the United States in the favor of the stamp collecting world, and the refusal of Gen. Madden to order a series of commemorative stamps for the Lewis and Clark Exposition strengthened the good feeling.

It is the practice of certain Central and South American and African countries to replenish regularly a depleted treasury by issuing series of highly colored stamps, in many demoninations. The actual demand for them is small but thousands of collectors buy the sets, and as the stamps never do postal duty the revenue received is clear profit. When the demand for a new series falls off, with all the collectors supplied, the Government will suddenly discover that certain values are running low and meet the deficit by surcharging denominations of which there is a surplus with the figure representing the denominations exhausted. In this way a "provisional" is created which, of course, collectors must have, and business is brisk again.

Such countries as Russia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, and Norway and Sweden are in high favor with philatists because their stamps are issued only to supply actual postal demands, and new series are issued only at long intervals. On the other hand, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Columbia are in bad repute.



Reviews.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SIAM.*

A new handbook is always welcomed by those collectors who desire to know more about their stamps than the bare lists to which priced catalogues are necessarily confined. For this reason, if for no other, we should be glad to have the treatise on the stamps of Siam, which Mr. Holland wrote for the prize essay competition of the Boston Philatelic Society and which that Society has now issued in book form. It is all the more welcome because the subject is not an over-familiar one and has not been worn threadbare by

much writing and discussion.

Siam is one of the interesting small countries which has been neglected by the majority of collectors and has never, so far as we are aware, been thoroughly exploited. We do not wish to be understood as saying that there are no specialized collections of Siamese stamps,—Mr. Holland's collection is evidence to the contrary, and the writer of this review has a few pages of the stamps which he is not ashamed to show. What we wish to say is that Siamese stamps have never been made the subject of the advanced and extreme specialism which has been devoted to many other countries. We do not think anyone has ever attempted to gather or restore sheets of all the settings of the numerous surcharges. Here is a wide field awaiting some ambitious and patient collector; he will have plenty of work before him and ample opportunity to learn many new things. The book gives us an illustration of a full sheet of 120 of the 64 atts stamps overprinted "2 atts". This contains six varieties of the figure "2" and is perhaps the most interesting of all the settings But there are many other settings which are full of oddities and minor varieties, and it would be very interesting to be able to compare all of them and note the alterations which took place from time to time, as the setting was changed to serve for different values and as various styles of type were introduced.

Probably no one realizes better than Mr. Holland that he has only begun the study of Siamese stamps and that anyone who will make an advanced hobby of them can add much to what has now been written. The book gives us much useful information and a very complete list of the minor varieties, inverted and double surcharges, etc, which were known at the time it was published. We understand that quite a number of new varieties have

been brought to light since the book appeared.

Mr. Howes is too modest to say anything in his introductory remarks about his own part in the book, but we understand that it owes not a little to his careful editing and superintendance. The typographical work is very satisfactory. There are two editions—the ordinary and an edition de luxe of fifty signed copes.—J. N. L.

^{*}The-Postage Stamps-of-Siam-with special reference to the-issues of 1889-1900. By Alex, Holland. Published by the Boston Philatelic Society, Boston, Mass., 1904.

BRITISH INDIAN ADHESIVE STAMPS (QUEEN'S HEAD) SUR-CHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES.†

The second edition of this admirable work has reached us and is, naturally, even more complete and full of interesting facts than its predecessor, which has always been classed among the philatelic classics

The sub division of the various errors into two classes—major and minor—meets with our hearty approval. We are, however, surprised at the following statement in the preface: "We also exclude the 'STATE' errors, as we are convinced that the so called '8' is only an 's' with excess of ink."

This statement is, to our mind, altogether too broad to be upheld by the facts for, while we do not question the facts that some of these errors may have been due to an excess of ink, there can be not the least room for doubt that some are true "8's". We have before us several of them, none being other than the clearest possible printings, without even a suggestion of smudging or over-inking, in which the "8" stands out clearly and with every line distinct. No possible stretch of the imagination could, for an instant, induce one to think they were damaged or poorly printed "S's". Their shape is not at all that of an "s"; the upper portion is shorter and thinn-r than the lower and the whole thing is an "8" pure and simple.

Indeed some years ago some of these very copies were sent to Mr. Stewart-Wilson by our Mr. Luff and, in his reply, the former gentleman

Indeed some years ago some of these very copies were sent to Mr. Stewart-Wilson by our Mr. Luff and, in his reply, the former gentleman admits that he was in error in assigning them to imperfect "S's" or anything else than the figure "8". We are under the impression that Mr. Stewart-Wilson published these facts at the time but have been unable to find the

note at this time.

Notwithstanding our difference of opinion upon this point we have only the highest praise for the book, which shows evidences of the greatest care

and research upon the part of its well-known authors.

We regret that the official documents, which were published in the first edition, should have been omitted from the present one They always add considerably to the weight and authoritativeness of many statements, besides throwing not a little light upon the historical side of philately.—G. L. T.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN.*

We are in receipt of a neat little volume of some fifty six pages and eight plates bearing the above title and, while it is intended for the younger collector and, therefore, is not so complete and verbose as several of the older monographs upon the subject, it is an admirable and concise exposition of the stamps upon which it treats and we congratulate the author upon the success which has crowned his efforts.

It is of a size suitable for the pocket; on good paper; clearly printed and Mr. Melville has treated his subject in a very entertaining manner.

—G. L. T.

[†]British Indian—Adhesive Stamps—(Queen's Head)—Surcharged for—Native States.—C. Stewart-Wilson—B. Gordon Jones.—Calcutta—Cambrian Press.—British Indian Street.—1904.

^{*}The Postage Stamps of Great Britain—By—Fred. J. Melville,—President of the Junior—Philatelic Society of London—With an appendix: "Notes on the Postal Adhesive—Issues of the United Kingdom during—the present reign," by—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales—59 Illustrations—The Junior Philatelic Society, London—H. F. Johnson, 11 Trigon Road, Clapham, S. W.



CANAL ZONE.—We judge, from the reports in the daily press, that one of the results of Secretary Taft's negotiations with the Government of Panama will be that the United States will abandon the use of its own stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE—PANAMA", in the territory contiguous to the proposed canal.

It is stated that the United States will buy the regular Panama stamps, paying therefore about forty per cent of their nominal, or face, value and

use them to replace the surcharged series now in use.

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CHILE.—We have seen a variety of the 12c on 5c red, Telegraph stamp which has no star at the left of the word "Centavos".

* * * * *

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—One of our Colombian correspondents sends us four used copies of the 5c carmine, pelure paper, handstamped in blueblack with the letters "AR" in small, Roman capitals. Regarding them he says: "These stamps are extremely rare as only 200 of them were surcharged to replace the acknowledgement of Receipt stamps for two days. They are

extremely rare and very hard to find ".

This looks very plausible upon its face but there are a few facts which are hardly to be reconciled with our correspondent's statements. He says that they were only in use for two days; the only copy which shows the postmark clearly is dated "16 SET. 1904" so that the stamps could not have been in use prior to the 15th of September; the date of our correspondent's letter is Sept. 19th, and, pasted upon the envelope which contained the stamps, is a clipping, endorsed by him as having been cut from Champion's price list, wherein the stamp is not only listed but priced at 6 francs.

We thought that we were fairly active in the United States but we must admit that, as yet, we know of no way by which we can issue a stamp, send news of it to Paris and receive a French price list incorporating said stamp,

all in the space of four days.

Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 10 pesos black on rose of 1883 (our No. 128) in an imperforate pair.

They also show us the 10 pc sos blue of 1888, of the same design as our No. 157 but printed on a thin pale rose paper. The perforation is 13½.

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TOLIMA.—Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 20c blue on yellow (type A23) perforated 13½, apparently a companion to our Nos. 70-72.

FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us some odditi: s in the stamps of these offices as follows:

Mongtse - the 25c blue with the word "Mongtse" printed twice. Packhoi—the 1c black on lilac blue with the surcharge inverted.

Chunking—the 5c yellow-green of 1903 with the word "Chunking" printed diagonally.

0 0 0 0 0

GUATEMALA. - The following varieties are listed by the Monthly Journal:

2c on 1c lilac-rose, red surcharge.

2c on 1c lilac-rose " inverted.

2c on 1c lilac-rose, red and black surcharge, the red one inverted.

2c on 5c purple, black surcharge, inverted.

2c on 5c purple, red

All are of our type A25.

0 0 0 0

HAYTI -Mr. D Menaldi has shown us the current 10c orange-brown mperforate vertically.

8 8 8 8 8

HONDURAS — Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News reports having seen a copy of the 6c 1898, in red-orange, the color of the 5oc value.

0 0 0 0 0

ICELAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us blocks of four of the 6a gray and 20a dull blue, perforated 12½ and surcharged in red "1 GILDI", etc. In each of these blocks two of the surcharges are printed tête bêche to the other two.

0 0 0 0 0

NEW CALEDONIA.—We have just received some pairs of the 5c and 35c, series of 1892 (our Nos. 23 and 30) showing one stamp without the surcharge.

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NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. J. C. Morgenthau has shown us the 4 pence brown and blue, unwatermarked (No. 90 in our catalogue) in an imperforate pair.

0 0 0 0 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Mr. F. H. Tows has shown us the 25c of the 1875-76 issue printed in deep blue, instead of green. Mr. Tows has the stamp both unused (with gum) and cancelled, and it appears to be a genuine error of color.

0 0 0 0 0

Porto Rico.—In the last number of the Journal we published some documents relating to a possible provisional issue for the City of Ponce. One of our friends has now been kind enough to show us not only an adhesive stamp but unused and used envelopes, bearing the provisional handstamp which we illustrated last month. These things were obtained in a way which,

apparently, gives every reason to think they are genuine. The adhesive stamp is unused, has full gum, and is made by the use of the handstamp and the seal of the mayor on a small, rectangular piece of white paper. The envelopes are of white wove paper, size 142x110mm. The unused copy has the stamp in the upper right corner and the used copy has it in the upper left. The used copy has every appearance of having done postal duty.

Mr. F. H. Tows shows us the 15c dark olive of 1879 in an imperforate

pair, and also the same stamp printed in brown, the color of the 10c.

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SERVIA.—We illustrate the designs of the stamp described by us last month.



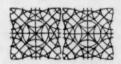


SOMALI COAST. - Mr. William Thorne has shown us the following stamps. with inverted centers:

> 2 francs green and black orange and black 5 orange and blue 5

> > 0 0 0

VICTORIA.-Mr. A. J. Barrett has shown us the one Jenny stamp of type A6 in our catalogue, watermarked with the value in words and perforated 12, which is plainly cancelled "July 25, 1861". It is, therefore, evident that the date 1862, given by other cataloguers as well as ourselves, is not quite correct.





AUSTRIA.-Mr. Witt has shown us the new stamps for this country, which we announced in the August number of the Journal. The designs are the same as those now in use, the differences consisting in the corner numerals, which are either colored on a white ground, black on a white ground or white on a colored ground. All the stamps have the diagonal stripes of varnish. Of the set shown us the 50h is perforated 13x12 1/2 and the other values 13x131/2.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13x121/2, 13x131/2. Color d numerals.

5h slate

6h deep orange Black numerals.

10h carmine

20h brown

25h ultramarine

30h red violet

White numerals.

35h green

40h deep violet

50h dull blue

6oh yellow-brown

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. - Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces the appearance of the last value of the King's head series and, as nothing is said about the watermark, we presume it to be the old Crown and C. A.

Adhesive stamp. Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

2p brown

CANADA .- A new value of the current set has made its appearance.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 12. acc olive-green

CEYLON.-The following values have appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

Perforated 14. 4c yellow and blue

6c carmine

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. - We have seen some of the lower values of the pelure paper set, chronicled by us in April, perforated, and are told that they are very scarce.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12. Pelure paper.

1/2c yellow-brown

c green

Boyaca.—The Monthly Journal notes the discovery of the five and ten pesos st mps (our types A6 and A7) on the wrong papers.

Adhesive stamps.

Imperforate.

5p black on buff, error

10p black on rose, error

DENMARK.—We have received the two recent surcharges and illustrate them herewith. The first of the new series with the head of king Christian is also at hand.

Adhesive stamps.





Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 13x12½.
Black surcharge
4ö on 8ö slate and carmine

Regular Issue.

roc scarlet

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. glean the following information from Ewen's Weekly Stamp News: Another new provisional has appeared; this time upon a postage due stamp, which is surcharged in five lines, "REPUBLICA - DOMINICANA-I-CEN-TAVOS-CORREOS". Also that the Sante Domingo Postal gives the following notes upon the provisionals lately chronicled: "The lower values having become exhausted, the Government decided to make use of the large quantities of the higher values which were in stock, and for which there was but little requirem nt. Accordingly the following quantities were surcharged:

"2c on 50c 6,000
2c '\$1 6,000
5c "50c 5,500
5c "\$1 5.500
10c "5 c 5,750
10c "\$1 5.750

"Of these there was a small proportion with surcharge inverted, which shou'd be of high value owing to their

"The above issue being bought by collectors in quantities, the Adminis-

trator General of Posts proposed to the Government, who gave their authorization, a further issue of provisional stamps surcharged on the official series. The following quantities were authorized:

"1C on 20c yellow 20,000
2c "2c scarlet 10,000
5c "5c dark blue 10,000
10c "10c yellow-green 5,000

"These stamps will be available solely for interior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceding set. In this set there are two errors. The 5c blue was at first surcharged in black, but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red. Of the 1c on 20c, 500 s amps had the surcharge inverted."

We therefore list the two new varieties:

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 14.

16 de Agosto

Surcharged in black

1904

5c dark blue and black

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

Surcharged in carmine

1 CENTAVOS CORREOS

Upon Postage due stamp. 1c on 2c brown and olive

PROTECTORATE.—Some of our contemporaries announce more of the set with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perf rated 14.

3a gray-green and brown 4a black and gray-green

8a pale blue and black

& Co. have shown us the Com- Watermarked Multiple Crown and memorative issue of 1896 surcharged like our No 126. We therefore chronicle the balance of the series.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 11 Surcharged in black.

ic rose 2c blue 5c green 20c red-orange 50c violet is yellow

GABON.-The New England Stamp Co. has shown us a new set for this colony. They are of the Allegorical Group type and are all on tinted papers.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 14x131/2. ic black on lilac-blue 2c brown on buff 4c claret on lavender 5c yellow green toc rose 15c gray 20c red on green 25c blue 30c yellow brown 40c red on straw 50c brown on azure 75c deep violet on orange

Ifr bronze green on straw 2fr violet on rose

5fr lilac on lavender

GIBRALTAR .- The Monthly Journal announces another of the current series with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp Watermarked Multiple Crown and

1p violet and carmine

GOLD COAST .- The Monthly Journal notes the one penny of the current series with the new watermark.

C. A Perforated 14 1p lilac and carmine

HONG HONG. - Ewen's Weekly Stamp News says that the following stamps of the current series have appeared upon the new paper. Adhesive stamps

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A. Perforated 14.

2c gray green 4c violet on red 5c orange and gray-green 20c orange-brown and black 30c black and gray green 50c red-violet and gray green \$1.00 olive-green and lilac

HUNGARY.-Mr. C. Witt has shown us the 10 filler stamp with a new watermark. The watermark is a crown of the same design as that on the issues of 1889 to date, but of a smaller size and not surrounded by the interlacing circles.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 12. Watermarked Crown 10f carmine

\$2.00 scarlet and black

LAGOS .- The Philatelic Record announces the appearance of two values with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps. Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14 6p lilac and mauve is green and b'ack

MALTA. - Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces two of the series with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1/2p green

2½p ultramarine and red-violet

MAURITIUS .- Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces a new 150 value. Also one value with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

15c black on blue, value in ultramarine

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

6c lilac and carmine on red

MEXICO.- The one centavo stamp has reached us in a new color.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANO".

Perforated 14, 15.

ic carmine

MONTSERRAT .- Several of our contemporaries announce several of the series with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

½p green

2p brown and gray

3p orange and purple

6p lilac and olive brown

NATAL.—The Monthly Journal notes the first of the series with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

Perforated 14.

ip rose

NEW ZEALAND .- Ewen's Weekly Stamp News lists the following new variety on Cowan paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked single lined N. Z. and

Perforated 14, 11 and compound. 2p violet

BOUTH AUSTRALIA.-We have received the 2p with the new perforation.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 12. 2p purple

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .- The Philatelic Record announces another value of the current series with the new watermark

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14. ic green

Federated Malay States .- We have seen two values of the current series upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamps. Watermarked Multiple Crown and

C. A,

Perforated 14.

ic dull green and black 3c brown and black

Johore.-Several of our contemporaries announce a new series, of the same design as before but with the head of the present Sultan, soc has the value on whise. Ewen's Weekly Stamp News adds that the set includes \$10, \$50 and \$100 values, but we have no doubt that the two latter values are for 'revenue only".

Adhesive stamps. Watermarked a flower.

Perforated 14.

ic lilac and green

ac lilac and orange

3c lilac and black

4c lilac and red

5c lilac and olive-green

8c lilac and ultramarine

10c lilac and black

25c lilac and green

50c lilac and carmine

\$1.00 green and lilac

\$2.00 green and carmine

\$3.00 green and ultramarine

\$4.00 green and chocolate

\$5.00 green and yellow

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the current 40c gray in a modification of the design of the 1882-88 issue. This is readily distinguished by the smaller size of the figures "40" and differences in the shape of the figures, as well as other details of the design.

Adhesive stamp. Perforated 12. 40c gray

TRANSVAAL.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News notes another value with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

6p orange and gray-black

URUGUAY.—We illustrate two new stamps which seem to be lithographic modifications of the old series. Ewen's Weekly Stamp News says that these two stamps, together with the recently issued 5c lithographed have

been surcharged "PAZ-1904" and that they were on sale and receivable for postage upon October 15th and 16th only; the two festival days.

Adhesive stamps.





Perforated 111/2.

2c orange Surcharged

ic green, carmine surcharge

2c orange, black

5c dull blue, carmine "

VENEZUELA.—We have just discovered that the official stamps described in our August number are not, as there stated, of the same design as our O₃ but differ from it materially.

There is no date in the upper corners; the value is at the extreme bottom of the stamp and is repeated, without the figures, in a straight label at each side of the stamp, which is now outlined, excepting where broken by the labels at bottom and sides, by a frame consisting of two colored and two colorless lines. The whole series comes in this new type, which we will illustrate next month.

Official stamps

Perforated 12. 5c emerald-green and black

icc rose and black

25c blue and black

50c claret and black

American Collectors Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held November 15th and 16th, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

A. W. Batchelder,
H. L. Calman,
E. M. Carpenter,
E. H. Fallows,
A. Holland,
W. Knight,
J. S. Rich,
G. L. Toppan,
A. C. Wall,
Dr. W. Woodman.

At the annual meeting of the Directors, held Nov. 17th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Webster Knight, President; E. M. Carpenter, First Vice-President; John N. Luff, Second ""; Geo. L. Toppan, Secretary; Jos. S. Rich, Treasurer.

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 113th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club house on Monday evening, November 14, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenberg, Luff, Morganthau, Rich, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by the President.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The resignation of Mr. H. O'Donohue was read and accepted with regrets.

Messrs. A. H. Greenbaum and B. C. Williams tendered their resignations to take effect S ptember 30, 1905, which were accepted with regrets.

The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,050.48 was accepted as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The application for membership of Mr W. S Thorp having been posted the required length of time was balloted upon and he was declared to have been unanimously elected a subscribing member of the Club

The following Judges were appointed to award the gold, silver and bronze medals in the competetive exhibition of United States stamps to be

held on Monday, December 12th, 1904:

F. H. Tows, B. von Hodenberg, John N. Luff, J. C. Morgenthau, Walter S. Scott, and due notice is hereby given that all exhibits are to be sent to the office of Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, 87 Nassau Street, at least two days before the date of the exhibition.

Adjourned at 8.50 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Oct. 18th.—Display.—Great Britain, West Australia, Germany—Mr. W.

B. Avery.

Messrs. Oswald Barnes and W. H. Whittingham were elected members. The following were thanked for donations to the Collection-Messrs. C. McNaughton (nice selection of Barbados and South Australia), C. A. Stephenson (3csh.), Major G. S. Strode, Lieu. Col. S. P. Peile, W. F. Wadams. Messrs. F. E. Wilson and the Sterling Stamp Co. (New Zealand) were thanked for contributions to the Library.

Mr. W. B Avery then gave a display of his superb collection and by his careful explanation of type and die varieties, especially in the rare issues, made the display not only interesting but very instructive. A very hearty

vote of thanks was given and very suitably resporded to.

Oct. 27th.-D splay.-Australian Colonies-Mr. R. Hollick.

Messrs. A. J. Ecclestone and L. O. Trivett were elected members. Mr. J. W. Dorman and Dr. R. Lyon were thanked for contributions to the Collection and Library respective'y.

Mr. Hollick afterwards displayed his fine collection of the Australian Colonies, with notes on the same, which was heartily appreciated. Mr. T. W. Peck also showed his New Zealand.

Nov. 10th.—Pa; er.—Turkey.—Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Messrs. H. Barnwell and J. A. van Rocij were elected members, while

Messrs. H. W. Baron, P. T. Deakin, C. L. Larssen, and Mrs. Livington were thanked for contributions to the Collection. Messrs. Wilmot Corfield (the recently published handbook "British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States) and C. A. Stephenson were thanked for donations to the Library

Mr. P. T. Deakin gave his paper on the Stamps of Turkey with special reference to varieties of type and postmark. It was a most valuable addition to philatelic resear h and has entailed a vast amount of work and artistic skill. The collections of Mr. Hollick and the Society were very useful during the evening for still further reference and we hope shortly to publish the paper with illustrations for the benefit of members.

The Auction takes place on Thursday, December 1st (not Dec. 31d).

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

A meeting of the above society was held on Tuesday, Oct. 4th, at the Masonic Temple, Plein Street. Mr. M. Neuburger, president, occupied the chair, and there were present 21 members and 7 visitors. It was agreed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. R. Weddell, proprietor of the Masonic Hotel, for the room which the society had made use of for some time. The Chairman stated that a bookcase would be placed in the room, in which the meetings were held, and that the albums containing some of the forgeries and reprints might be seen there by the members. As there would be an increased expenditure, he hoped that the members would give as much financial support as the necessities demanded. Mr M. P. Valentine volunteered to place the stamps in the albums containing forgeries, reprints, etc. The Chairman announced that the sales from the exchange sheets amounted to more than 25 per cent. of the value of the sheets. This was very satisfactory. He then referred to the encouraging state of the society's finances, which amounted to £39 4s. 6d. Mr. A. J. Cohen presented the society with a copy of the French official catalogue. The exhibition of stamps of the German Empire and States, Zu'uland, and Swaziland was declared open. Mr. Ansell exhibited some fine sheets of Swazilands including errors, and Mr. W. P. Cohen some Zululands. Mr. C. R. S. huler gave an excellent display of German Empire, Zululands and Swazilands, including a pair of twopenny and error without "d." A small auction then took place, which resulted in a small sum being realised on behalf of the society.

I. GLASSER, Hon. Asst. Sec'y.

